

REMARKS

Status of case

Claims 1-46 are cancelled. Claims 47-80 are pending. Claims 47, 61, and 75 are independent claims.

Interview

Applicants sincerely thank the Examiner for taking the time to interview this case.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14-22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33-39, 41, and 44-46 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,737,599 (Rowe) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,329 (Dodgen) and further in view of "Decompression." Claims 4, 13, 23, 32, and 42 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rowe, Dodgen, Decompression, and further in view of "Graphics Software."

The Rowe reference relates to "a method and apparatus for optimizing a page-based electronic document and downloading and displaying desired pages, or portions of a page". Col. 3, lines 42-44. In order to accomplish this optimized downloading, Rowe examines objects shared by multiple pages within the file and teaches creating lists of non-shared objects and shared objects. In this manner, "[a] list of pages that share objects is also created that includes the shared objects used by each sharing page and, for each such shared object, a portion of the page contents in which the shared object is referenced." Col. 3, lines 62-65. The shared objects may then be downloaded for the desired pages for display. The shared object may include a

thumbnail image, whereby an entire thumbnail image common to multiple pages may be designated as a shared object. Rowe further teaches that the list of pages, and information other than the downloaded pages, may be compressed. *See* col. 23, lines 13-21, lines 33-55.

The Dodgen reference is directed to a method for transferring a file to handheld device. The Dodgen reference acknowledges the problems inherent in using a handheld device, including limited processing power and storage capability. Dodgen argues that to overcome the limitations of the handheld device, rather than using standard compression, the transferred file should be go through a “distillation” process, simplifying the data in the file, “effectively compressing the script for various purposes such as user interface generation, data processing, or data transmission.” Abstract. Thus, instead of compressing the data, Dodgen advocates wholesale removal of parts of the file, “effectively” compressing the file. The “Graphics Software” reference merely discloses color dithering, and does not disclose any aspect relating to handhelds.

As discussed previously, image data is particularly difficult to deal with when using a handheld device. It requires a great amount of memory and processing power, things which a handheld device typically lacks in comparison to a desktop computer. One aspect of the invention is directed to solving the problems in handling image data using a handheld. The images may be “for an entire image viewing plane”, such as a display or projector. *See* claims 47 and 61. The images are partitioned to create a master slide, a first mask, and a second mask. The partitioning may be such that to rebuild the first image, the master slide and first mask may be used. Further, the partitioning may be such that to the second image, the master slide and second mask may be used, or the rebuilt first image and the second mask may be used. The

master slide, first mask, and second mask are compressed, sent to a handheld, for rebuilding of the first and second images.

The cited references do not teach or suggest the limitations in claims 47-80. For example, the Rowe reference is directed to a downloading files that may include, but do not consist of image data. In particular, Rowe teaches that the downloaded file may contain image data; however, Rowe does not teach that the image data may be subdivided or partitioned in order to reduce the amount of data transmitted. Further, the Rowe reference does not teach, or even suggest compressing (or decompressing) the downloaded files. Rather, Rowe only teaches that the data related to the files, such as the list of shared and non-shared objects is compressed (or decompressed), but not the objects themselves. Finally, Rowe does not teach or suggest using a handheld device.

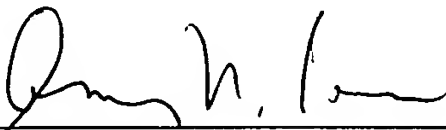
The Dodgen reference similarly does not teach the invention as claimed. As an initial matter, the Dodgen reference does not teach that the data should be compressed. Rather, Dodgen teaches that the data should be “distilled” so that the amount of data is reduced, “effectively” compressing the data. Dodgen thus approaches the problem of using a handheld in an entirely different manner than that claimed. Further, Dodgen does not teach or suggest reducing the amount of data by using a template or master slide. Again, Dodgen takes a different approach to the problem through the distillation process. Finally, the “Graphics Software” reference merely teaches color manipulation. Therefore, for at least the reasons stated, independent claims 47, 61, and 75, and the claims which depend thereon, are patentable over the cited art.

Application No. 10/066,402
Amendment dated February 21, 2006
Reply to October 21, 2005 Final Office Action

SUMMARY

Applicant respectfully requests early allowance of this application. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorneys for the Applicant via telephone if such communication would expedite this application.

Respectfully submitted,



Amir N. Penn
Registration No. 40,767
Attorney for Applicant

BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE
P.O. BOX 10395
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610
(312) 321-4200